

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Further, Miyazawa, one of the present inventors, has discovered that thermal treatment of  $C_{60}$  ~~nanotube~~ nanowhisker affords a fullerene shell tube having amorphous carbon wall (non-patent document 3; patent document 3).

**Please replace the paragraphs from page 3, line 19 to page 5, line 2, with the following rewritten paragraphs:**

~~That is, the invention firstly provides a hollow structural needle crystal comprising fullerene molecules.~~

~~—— In addition, the invention secondly provides the needle crystal as described above, wherein the fullerene molecule is a  $C_{60}$ ,  $C_{70}$  or higher order fullerene, metal-interealating fullerene or fullerene derivative.~~

~~—— In addition, the invention thirdly provides the needle crystal as described above, being denatured by heating or electron beam.~~

~~—— The invention fourthly provides the needle crystal as described above, being in a closed form or holed form.~~

~~—— The invention fifthly provides a method for preparing a hollow structural needle crystal comprising fullerene molecules, which comprises (1) a step in which a solution containing a first solvent dissolving fullerene therein is combined with a second solvent in which the solubility of fullerene is lower than in the above first solvent, (2) a step in which a liquid-liquid interface is formed between the above solution and the above second solvent, and (3) a step in which a carbon fine wire is precipitated on the above liquid-liquid interface.~~

~~—— In addition, the invention sixthly provides a method for preparing  $C_{60}$  needle crystal,  $C_{60}$  hollow structural needle crystal,  $C_{60}$  needle crystal containing platinum or  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative, or  $C_{60}$  hollow structural needle crystal containing platinum or  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative~~

by a liquid-liquid interfacial precipitation method, which comprises adding an alcohol to an organic solution of  $C_{60}$  to which has been added a  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative.

Seventhly, the invention provides a method for preparing  $C_{60}$  needle crystal,  $C_{60}$  hollow structural needle crystal,  $C_{60}$  needle crystal containing platinum or platinum derivative, or  $C_{60}$  hollow structural needle crystal containing platinum or  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative by a liquid-liquid interfacial precipitation method from isopropyl alcohol and a saturated toluene solution of  $C_{60}$  to which has been added a  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative  $((\eta^2-C_{60})Pt(PPh_3)_2)$ .

Further, the invention eighthly provides  $C_{60}$ - $C_{70}$  mixed fine wire being fullerene fine wire consisting of 2 components of  $C_{60}$  and  $C_{70}$ .

Ninthly, the invention provides a method for preparation of  $C_{60}$ - $C_{70}$  mixed fine wire which comprises adding a polar solvent to an organic solution of  $C_{60}$  and  $C_{70}$  to synthesize  $C_{60}$ - $C_{70}$  mixed fine wire by a liquid-liquid interfacial precipitation method.

That is, the invention firstly provides a needle crystal comprising a  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative.

In addition, the invention secondly provides a needle crystal comprising a  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative and a  $C_{60}$  fullerene molecule.

In addition, the invention thirdly provides a needle crystal which is characterized by having a hollow structural portion.

The invention fourthly provides the needle crystal as described above, being denatured by heating or electron beam.

The invention fifthly provides the needle crystal as described above, being in a closed form or holed form.

The invention sixthly provides the needle crystal as described above, wherein the  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative is  $(\eta^2-C_{60})Pt(PPh_3)_2$ .

The invention seventhly provides a method for preparing a needle crystal comprising a  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative, which comprises (1) a step in which a solution containing a first solvent dissolving the  $C_{60}$  platinum derivative therein is combined with an alcohol as a second solvent; (2) a step in which a liquid-liquid interface is formed between the above solution and the above

second solvent; and (3) a step in which a carbon fine wire is precipitated on the above liquid-liquid interface.

In addition, the invention eighthly provides a method for preparing a needle crystal comprising a C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative and C<sub>60</sub> fullerene molecules by a liquid-liquid interfacial precipitation method, which comprises (1) a step in which a solution containing a first solvent dissolving the C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative and the C<sub>60</sub> fullerene molecules therein is combined with an alcohol as a second solvent; (2) a step in which a liquid-liquid interface is formed between the above solution and the above second solvent; and (3) a step in which a carbon fine wire is precipitated on the above liquid-liquid interface.

Ninthly, the invention provides the method for preparing a needle crystal as described above, wherein the C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative is  $(\eta^2\text{-C}_{60})\text{Pt}(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ .

Further, the invention tenthly provides the method for preparing a needle crystal as described above, wherein the first solvent is toluene.

The invention eleventhly provides the method for preparing a needle crystal as described above, wherein the second solvent is isopropyl alcohol.